

(c) *Pre-approval tests.* (1) Prior to approval of safety relief valves by the Commanding Officer, USCG Marine Safety Center, manufacturers shall have capacity certification tests conducted, in accordance with § 162.018-7 or submit satisfactory evidence that such tests have been conducted and approved by The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors or by a properly supervised and inspected test laboratory acceptable to the Commanding Officer, USCG Marine Safety Center.

(2) Reports of conducted tests on designs of safety relief valves different from those previously approved shall be submitted by the manufacturer when requesting approval for different designs.

[CGFR 52-43, 17 FR 9540, Oct. 18, 1952, as amended by CGFR 68-82, 33 FR 18908, Dec. 18, 1968; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34536, Sept. 7, 1982; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50734, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG 2001-10224, 66 FR 48620, Sept. 21, 2001; USCG-2007-29018, 72 FR 53967, Sept. 21, 2007; USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49238, Sept. 25, 2009]

Subpart 162.027—Combination Solid Stream and Water Spray Firehose Nozzles

SOURCE: CGD 95-027, 61 FR 26009, May 23, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 162.027-1 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in paragraph (b) of this section, the Coast Guard must publish a notice of change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and at the U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Design and Engineering Standards (CG-ENG), 2100 2nd St., SW., Stop 7126, Washington, DC 20593-7126 and is available from the sources indicated in paragraph (b) of this section. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to:

http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/

code of federal regulations/ibr_locations.html."

(b) The material approved for incorporation by reference in this part and the sections affected are as follows:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM F 1546 [or] F 1546 M-96, Standard Specification for Firehose Nozzles—162.027-2; 162.027-3

[CGD 95-027, 61 FR 26009, May 23, 1996, as amended by CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50734, Sept. 27, 1996; CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51049, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53228, Oct. 1, 1999; USCG-1999-5151, 64 FR 67185, Dec. 1, 1999; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49238, Sept. 25, 2009]

§ 162.027-2 Design, construction, testing and marking requirements.

(a) Each combination solid stream and water spray firehose nozzle required to be approved under the provisions of this subpart must be designed, constructed, tested, and marked in accordance with the requirements of ASTM F 1546 (incorporated by reference, see § 162.027-1).

(b) All inspections and tests required by ASTM F 1546 (incorporated by reference, see § 162.027-1) must be performed by an independent laboratory accepted by the Coast Guard under subpart 159.010 of this chapter. A list of independent Laboratories accepted by the Coast Guard as meeting subpart 159.010 of this chapter may be obtained by contacting the Commandant (CG-ENG).

(c) The independent laboratory shall prepare a report on the results of the testing and shall furnish the manufacturer with a copy of the test report upon completion of the testing required by ASTM F 1546 (incorporated by reference, see § 162.027-1).

[CGD 95-027, 61 FR 26009, May 23, 1996, as amended by CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50734, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG-1999-5151, 64 FR 67185, Dec. 1, 1999; USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49238, Sept. 25, 2009]

§ 162.027-3 Approval procedures.

(a) Firehose nozzles designed, constructed, tested, and marked in accordance with ASTM F 1546 (incorporated by reference, see § 162.027-1) are considered to be approved under the provisions of this chapter.

§ 162.028-1

(b) Firehose nozzles designed, constructed, tested and marked in accordance with the provisions of this subpart in effect prior to June 24, 1996, are considered to be approved under the provisions of this chapter.

[CGD 95-027, 61 FR 26009, May 23, 1996, as amended by USCG-1999-5151, 64 FR 67185, Dec. 1, 1999]

Subpart 162.028—Extinguishers, Fire, Portable, Marine Type

SOURCE: CGFR 60-36, 25 FR 10640, Nov. 5, 1960, unless otherwise noted.

§ 162.028-1 Applicable specifications.

(a) There are no other Coast Guard specifications applicable to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 162.028-2 Classification.

(a) Every portable fire extinguisher shall be classified as to type and size as specified in § 76.50-5 (Subchapter H—Passenger Vessels) of this chapter.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 162.028-3 Requirements.

(a) *General.* Every portable fire extinguisher shall conform to the requirements for listing and labeling by a recognized laboratory, and shall be of such design, materials, and construction as to meet the requirements specified in this section.

(b) *Design and weight.* Every portable fire extinguisher shall be self-contained, i.e., when charged it shall not require any additional source of extinguishing agent or expellant energy for its operation during the time it is being discharged, and it shall weigh not more than 55 pounds, maximum, when fully charged.

(c) *Materials.* Materials used for exposed working parts shall be corrosion-resistant to salt water and spray. Materials used for other exposed parts shall be either corrosion-resistant or shall be protected by a suitable corrosion-resistant coating.

(1) *Corrosion-resistant materials.* The materials which are considered to be corrosion-resistant are copper, brass, bronze, certain copper-nickel alloys,

46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-12 Edition)

certain alloys of aluminum, certain plastics, and certain stainless steels.

(2) *Corrosion-resistant coatings.* (i) The following systems of organic or metallic coatings for exposed non-working ferrous parts, when applied on properly prepared surfaces after all cutting, forming, and bending operations are completed, are considered to provide suitable corrosion resistance:

(a) Bonderizing, followed by the application of zinc chromate primer, followed by one or more applications of enamel; or,

(b) Hot-dipped or electrodeposited zinc in thicknesses not less than 0.002 inch; or,

(c) Electrodeposited cadmium in thicknesses not less than 0.001 inch; or,

(d) Hot-dipped or sprayed aluminum in thicknesses not less than 0.002 inch; or,

(e) Copper plus nickel in total thicknesses not less than 0.003 inch, of which the nickel is not less than 0.002 inch, plus any thickness of chrome.

(ii) The metallic platings of less than the thicknesses specified in this paragraph are not acceptable for the protection against corrosion of ferrous parts.

(3) *Decorative platings.* Decorative platings in any thicknesses applied over corrosion-resistant materials and corrosion-resistant coatings are acceptable for either working or non-working parts.

(4) *Dissimilar metals.* The use of dissimilar metals in combination shall be avoided wherever possible, but when such contacts are necessary, provisions (such as bushings, gaskets, or o-rings) shall be employed to prevent such deleterious effects as galvanic corrosion, freezing or buckling of parts, and loosening or tightening of joints due to differences in thermal expansion.

(5) *Suitability of materials.* All extinguishers submitted for approval shall undergo the salt spray test in accordance with paragraph (c)(6) of this section.

(6) *Salt spray tests.* Expose the complete fully charged specimen extinguisher to a 20 percent sodium chloride solution spray at a temperature of 95 °F. (35 °C.) for a period of 240 hours. The procedures and apparatus described in Method 811 of Federal Test Method